

The Cairo Evening Bulletin.

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DAILY EDITION

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JOHN H. OBERLY & CO

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The New York 'Commercial' (radical) says that Grant 'has done nothing' but blunder since he entered the white house, and advises a spanking, quoting Solomon's adage about the rod and the child.

"Man," says the anatomist, "changes entirely every seven years." "Therefore," says Jones, "my tailor should not ask me for the bill I contracted in 1862. I am not the same person; hence I owe him nothing."

A new circus trick just introduced in Paris is for a man to leap from a height of eighty feet and bound back again to the original spot. The performer is fastened to an elastic cord.

The theatrical censors in Paris have summarily ordered the managers of theatres in that city not to have any more of Victor Hugo's plays performed. Similar orders have been issued in the other large cities in France.

The new city directory of Buffalo contains 80,000 names. The 'Courier' multiplies this number by five, and claims that the product represents very nearly the population of that city.

There is in New York a belt of India rubber (made for a Buffalo elevator) of the dimensions of four feet in width, 320 feet in length and 3,000 pounds weight. This is much the largest belt ever made in this country.

Jennie June sums up an article on the woman question in these words: "The modern wife, who demands everything but gives nothing in return is a libel upon womanhood, and has a claim upon nothing but toleration or contempt."

The friends of a murderer on trial in Sacramento got the district attorney out of the way on the opening day by forging dispatches to him over his wife's name, informing him that his child was dying at San Jose. He left in great anguish of mind only to find it a fraud.

It is not an uncommon complaint against a newspaper that it hasn't life enough. But a brother editor reports this odd objection, made to his paper by a gossip-loving old lady: "I like your paper very much; I have only one objection to it—it hasn't death enough."

A California lawyer recently, after stating a proposition, said: "May I please your Honor—I'll bet a hundred dollars and stake the money that what I say is law." The attorney on the other side declined to bet, and the argument was admitted by the court to be unanswerable.

The heir to the crown of Denmark and the heiress to the crown of Sweden and Norway will be married on the 25th of July. Stockholm and Copenhagen will both present a highly festive appearance, and these amiable creatures known as "crowned heads of Europe" will have to provide a number of wedding presents.

An English paper says it is not at all an uncommon thing for ladies traveling in first class railway carriages to cut down and carry away the silk curtains of the windows for the purpose of making aprons of them. So general did the practice become on one line, that all new curtains were made of a material that was not worth stealing. Such a thing will not happen in this country.

The ex-king of Hanover derives his principal income, at the present time, from the interest paid him on his American bonds.

Miss Rye arrived in Toronto on Wednesday last, with between seventy and eighty English servant girls, her most recent importation.

Mr. Grover, of Mustash, reports that his cat has a litter of kittens, five in number, all attached together after the Siamese twins style.

It is estimated that the number of persons who visited Florida on business, as settlers, and as invalids or pleasure-seekers, last winter will reach three hundred thousand.

An Austrian mother has been arrested for exposing near a bee-hive her infant child of which she wished to rid herself. The babe was rescued, but not until it had been badly stung.

The Robson place at Newport, nearly opposite the Ocean House, has been rented for the season for \$7,000. The most that was ever asked for a cottage in the place was \$4,000.

A buxom young lady of San Francisco was insulted, when alone on the street the other evening, by a vile fellow; but instead of screaming or fainting, she simply broke his head with a cobblestone.

A Leavenworth editor is in quest of special attractions for his paper. He says: "What we want for this column is personalities, as mean as possible. Expense of libel suits to be defrayed by the writer—funeral expenses by us."

Sacramento has doubled in population since 1865; it now contains 22,000 people. A system of levees has been completed, protecting it against future danger from floods; their aggregate length is twelve miles, and they have cost over \$1,000,000.

THE TRIBUTARY REGION IN KENTUCKY.

In discussing the importance of good wagon roads the Paducah 'Kentuckian' says:

"No city ever did, ever can, or ever will flourish and prosper without good roads penetrating the immediate section of country on which it is depending for supplies of fresh meats vegetables etc., and from which it must draw the local trade that sustains the mass of its population. To make a city then, it is necessary to make good roads that will develop the surrounding country."

Our citizens have become deeply impressed with the truth so well expressed by our cotemporary, and will sanction any movement of our authorities that has in view the construction of the roads that will place the surrounding country in easy and sufficient communication with our city. Chief among these thoroughfares we regard the contemplated extension of the Cairo and Blandville road to Hicksville and Mayfield. The region of country it will traverse is one of the richest, in an agricultural point of view, in Kentucky, and already peopled by an intelligent and thrifty population. These people will give labor and money to secure the road, in accordance with their means, and when placed in communication with us by such means, will prove the mainstay of our tobacco market, and most desirable patrons of our grocers, dry goods dealers and business men generally.

One of the objects of the Blandville meeting was to devise means for the opening of this road. A number of our citizens purposed attending, to hear to our Kentucky friends the assurance that Cairo is deeply interested in the project, and will manifest her interest in a substantial manner. The unpropitiousness of the weather forced a postponement of the meeting, but only for a short time. The call for the conference still remains, and when a day is fixed Cairo must and will respond. The road to Mayfield is worth \$50,000 to Cairo. In no way could a like sum be expended that would result more advantageously to the city. When the time comes, then, Cairo must and no doubt will, show that she appreciates the value of a business connection with our Kentucky friends, and is willing to bear her share of the burden involved in its establishment.

ROADS INTO KENTUCKY.

The 'Kentuckian' says that the question with Paducah is "roads or no roads." If the answer is "no roads," then the ebb tide will flow back and leave the town stranded in a thousand times worse condition than before; "for this same tide," continues the 'Kentuckian,' "has been taken by Cairo and will assuredly lead her on to fortune by giving her a trade that of right belongs to Paducah. The magnificent tobacco trade of north McCracken as well as of north and south Ballard is not all that is in danger. Cairo has determined to push her roads on to Mayfield, and no doubt but that other roads will branch from there to Murray, Calloway county, and to other points south and west."

What is true of Paducah is true of Cairo. Good wagon roads to the surrounding country are indispensable requisites to the growth and prosperity of the city. What we may accomplish by striking quickly and determinedly for the trade of the neighboring counties in Kentucky is plainly indicated by our cotemporary. A richer goal we wot not of. Shall we win it while we may?

THE CHINESE NOT COOLIES.

The Memphis 'Avalanche' makes the following reference to the Chinese laborers already pouring into the South by hundreds:

To call such thrifty, sensible laborers "coolies" is a mistake. A measure of approbrium belongs to the word "coolie," arising from the fact that in the West Indies the coolies, as they are there termed, are a very inferior race intellectually, just one remove above the negro, and that the contract system under which they are engaged is but another phase for slavery. But the Chinese engaged on the Pacific road are remarkable for their intelligence and general good qualities, and in no sense can be regarded as slaves in the new sphere of labor which they are to fill. Their employers are so glad to secure them on any reasonable terms that they may be trusted, if from motives of self interest, to them as well as they would any description of laborers from any part of the world. Already some Northern papers, whose grudge against the South is not yet appeased, are talking of "the new birth of slavery," meaning the revival of the coolies trade, the abuse of which in other countries has been notorious. To fend off, so far as possible this unjust condemnation of the most important labor movement of the age, and to get rid of a slang term, which degrades these immigrants, we propose to the Southern press and people to call their new and better substitute for the negro by his proper name of Chinese—never "coolie."

"The Schoolmaster" is the name of an educational sheet that reaches our table regularly. An examination of its pages does not reveal who prints it, who edits or where it is published. Its contents indicate that it is an Illinois publication.

THE OHIO DEMOCRACY.

The democracy of Ohio go forth, with the following declaration of principles subscribed upon their banner, to do battle against radicalism. Borne aloft by the gallant Rosecrans hundreds and thousands will rally under it who heretofore have not acted with the democracy:

Resolved, That the exemption from tax of over \$2,500,000,000 in government bonds and securities is unjust to the people, and ought not to be tolerated; and that we are opposed to any appropriation for the payment of interest on public bonds until they are made subject to taxation.

Resolved, That the claim of bondholders, that the bonds which were bought with greenbacks, and the principal of which is by law payable in currency, should, nevertheless, be paid in gold, is unjust and extortionate, and if persisted in will inevitably force upon the people the question of repudiation.

Resolved, That we denounce the high protective tariff, which was designed only in the interest of New England manufacturers; that the said tariff is also, by its enormous impositions on salt, sugar, tea, coffee, and necessities, unendurable, and oppressive, especially upon the people of the west; and that we demand its repeal, and the substitution of another, based upon revenue principles alone, upon the closest possible approximation to absolute free trade.

Resolved, That the democratic party of the United States has always been permanently friendly to the rights and interests of the laboring man; that it is in favor of a limited number of hours in all manufacturing workshops—hours dictated by the physical and mental well being of the laborer; that it favors the most liberal laws in regard to household and homestead exemption from sale and execution; and it is also in favor of liberal grants of lands from the public domain to the actual settler, without any cost, and is opposed to the donation of them to swindling railroad corporations, and that it is generally friendly to the system of measures advocated by the labor and industrial congress; and we pledge the democratic party, if restored to power, to exercise its influence in giving them practical application.

Resolved, That it is the right of each state to decide for itself who shall possess the elective franchise within it; that the attempt to regulate suffrage in Ohio, by means of the so-called fifteenth constitutional amendment, in subversive of the principles of the federal constitution.

Resolved, That the policy and legislation of the radical party directly tend to destroy all the reserved rights of the states and convert the republic into a consolidated despotism; and whether such despotism be exercised by an emperor, a president, or a congress, the result would be fatal to liberty and good government; that consolidation in this country means the absolute dominion of monopoly and aggregate capital over the lives, the liberty, and the property of the toiling masses.

Resolved, That we denounce the national banking system as one of the worst outgrowths of the bonded debt, which unnecessarily increases the burden of the people \$30,000,000 annually, and that we demand its immediate repeal.

Resolved, That the trial and sentence to death by military commission, of a citizen of Texas, not in the military or naval service, when the civil courts were in the unobstructed exercise of their functions in that state, and in time of profound peace, and the approval of that sentence by President Grant, are violations of the most sacred rights of American citizens, guaranteed by their constitutions, state and federal, and deserve and should receive the severest condemnation of every lover of liberty and constitutional government.

Resolved, That the numerous, palpable, and high-handed usurpations of the party in power; its many public and private acts of tyranny, trampling under foot the civil law and the guarantees of the constitution; its continuing to deprive sovereign states of representation in congress, and to govern said states by mere military rule, show it to be the party of despotism, and unworthy the confidence and support of a free people.

Resolved, That we extend the right of fellowship to and recognize as brethren in a common cause, all conservative men, not heretofore democrats, who will unite with us in rescuing the government from the unworthy hands into which it has fallen; and we pledge the united and cordial support of the 250,000 democrats in Ohio, whom we represent, to the ticket nominated by the convention, and presented by us to the suffrages of the people of Ohio.

Hallstones weighing two pounds were showered down by the thousand on Worcester, Massachusetts, last week—Exchange.

Simply a bombardment of that old burg because of its political abominations.

Rhode Island has not, since the republican party came into power, had a fair share of foreign appointments.—Providence Journal.

Rhode Island—a little speck on the map—it is somewhat surprising that she is not overlooked altogether! A secretaryship in a Bogotan ministry is about all she is entitled to if foreign appointments were fairly distributed.

TEAMS VS. RAILROADS.

We learn from the Paducah papers that the citizens of Mayfield seriously contemplate the establishment of a line of wagons to Paducah, to run in opposition to the trains on the Paducah & Union City road. This certainly indicates that the management of that road have established a ruinously high freight tariff. When teams can compete with railroads the "blessings" of railroads become of a highly questionable character.

NO HOPE IN GRANT.

The N. Y. 'Sun,' an original Grant paper, confesses its despair of the present administration in the following explicit terms:

When persons selected for high office for no conceivable reason except that the man appointed has bestowed gifts on the president; when men of small capacity and no political standing are assigned to the most important places; when the president's relations are appointed to lucrative and honorable public stations for which they have neither claims nor capacity; when the gravest functions of state are performed with utter levity and folly, blind confidence everywhere, and brains nowhere—then, we say, it is time, and more than time, for every friend of General Grant, and every friend of the country, to utter the most earnest and startling admonition in his power.

We hope that General Grant may yet be induced to wake up to his present lost condition, and to come back to the honest, patriotic principles which he professed before his inauguration. Will he do it? We are sorry to say it is doubtful. The flatterers have him in their possession, and their utterances are sweet and pleasing to the ear. In former days he would not have listened to them, but now it may be that their adulations have grown necessary to him, and that he cannot break away from their entanglements.

A WHITEMAN'S GOVERNMENT.

The democracy of California are of the opinion that the Anglo-Saxon race can manage the government without the assistance of the red, yellow or black man. The following "planks" are from the democratic State platform:

Resolved, That the democracy of California now and always confide in the intelligence, patriotism and discriminating justice of the white people of the country to administer and control their government without the aid of either negroes or Chinese.

Resolved, That the subjection of the white population of the southern States to the rule of a mass of ignorant negroes, their disfranchisement, and the denial to them of all those sacred rights guaranteed to every freeman, is an outrage and a wrong for which the history of free governments in modern times may be searched in vain for a parallel.

A TRIFLE AND ITS RESULTS.

A man from the country invested five cents in the purchase of an orange, and preparatory to getting himself outside of it threw the peel on the sidewalk. Soon after a young woman came along, slipped upon the peel and fell upon the walk, breaking her leg. The young woman was to have been married the next day, but wasn't. The man who was to have married her had come from St. Paul, Minnesota, and was obliged to return on account of business, to await the recovery of the girl. On his way back he unfortunately took a train on the Erie railroad, which ran off the track, and his shoulder blade was broken, forcing him to stop at Dunkirk for repairs. The Travelers' Insurance Company, in which he was insured, had to pay \$250 in weekly installments before he recovered. On getting back to St. Paul, he found that his forced absence had upset a business arrangement which he had expected to complete, at a pecuniary loss to him of \$5,000. Meantime the injured girl suffered a relapse, which so enfeebled her health that her marriage was delayed, which had a bad effect upon the young man, and he finally broke the engagement and married a widow in Minnesota, with four small children. This so worked upon the mind of the girl that she is now in the insane hospital in Middletown. Her father, outraged by the conduct of the young man brought a suit for a breach of promise, and has just recovered \$10,000. The anxiety and expense, anybody can see. Similar cases are likely to occur so long as people will persist in throwing orange peel around loose.—Hartford Courant.

A young lady of Logan county, Ky., advertises for "sealed proposals for her hand and heart."

A lucky man in Adams county has a wife who drove the mowing machine that cut 100 tons of hay last season.

LINCOLN NOT A MASON.

A writer to a French paper asserts on the authority of Bishop Lefevre, that the late President Lincoln was a member of the Masonic fraternity. That the statement is untrue, is well known by all Masons of standing in the central part of this State. Though he had an exalted idea of its usefulness, he never was made a Mason, though it is generally understood that he was elected to initiation. Whether it be against him or in his favor, he was not a member of the order.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

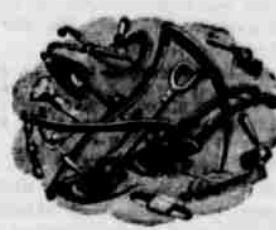
ESTRAY NOTICE.

Taken up by Thomas Whitaker, of Alexander county, Illinois, on the 8th day of June, 1869, a mouse colored mule, with a black stripe across his shoulder, marked with the harness; appraised at \$25. Posted before G. W. Short, J. P., on the 21st day of June, A. D. 1869. JACOB G. LYNCH, County Clerk.

is willing to say: "Come to my bosom, my own stricken must, therefore, breast his d continue to eat meaty Irish quantities at once surprising and ruinous to his hotel." truthfully says: "It is a sad fact that Mac is a radical, and for in negro and female suffrage Mac take to radicalism as porkers to wallowing in is posted in all the my party, and is very well in everything but—law. The

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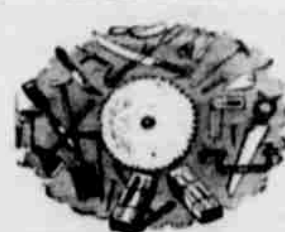
HAND CORN PLANTERS, VICTOR CANE MILLS, COOK'S EVAPORATORS, WAGONS, HARROW TEETH, ROAD SCRAPERS, LOG CHAINS, TRACE CHAINS, BREAST CHAINS, GRIND STONES, SCYTHES, GRAIN CRADLES, RAKES, HOES, SPADES.

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